FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,072 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895. NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 613

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 17, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is estimated that it will cost $33,000,000 to run the city of Philadelphia the current year, and about $40,000 000 to run the city of New York.

The Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Board believes that the day is not far distant when 1,000-foot steamers will be plowing the main, and the docks are being constructed accordingly.

A committee has been appointed by the Pope to examine the question of bicycles for priests in Italy from the hygienic and from the moral standpoint. Many Bishops object to their use by priests because the clerical gowns cannot be worn while riding.

A report from the Census Office says that the owners of farms and homes in the United States are in possession of more than 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country Seventy-one per cent. of the white owners and 89 per cent. of the negro owners are said to be free from the burden of mortgages.

Forty-two centenarians, thirty women and twelve men, were discovered in Great Britain last year by the St. James Gazette. Among them were the Dowager Viscountess Sidmouth, 100, 44 years a wife and 30 years a widow; Evan Baines, in Wales, at 106, whose birth is entered in the parish register for 1788; Mrs. Sarah Thomas, who on her 106th birthday received 106 shillings from the Prince of Wales, and who is an inveterate smoker; and Ellen Roche, who died in county Cork at the reputed age of 115, and was an ardent smoker and snuff taker.

The London Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "I learn from a good quarter that Japan's conditions of peace, besides demanding a war indemnity, will provide that Corea be independent of China, and under Japanese suzerainty; that China cede certain islands, raze the fort at Taku, dismantle Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, and demolish all fortifications on the route from Corea into China, and that Japan fix the future number and type of Chinese war-ships. The establishment of relations looking to a Chinese-Japanese alliance will also be required."

While the Republicans pretend to be bitterly opposed to free silver coinage, they never hesitate, says the Lynchburg news, to form coalitions with the Populist party when they can appropriate any of the public offices by so doing. The coalition in North Carolina between these two parties furnish a marked instance of Republican double dealing. There are two United States Senators to elect in that State, and by uniting with the Populists the Republicans will get one of them and the free silver Populists the other. Anything to beat the Democrats.

Dr. Swen Hedin, a German traveller, recently ascended the Mustaghata, the "Father of Icy Mountains," the highest peak in the Karakorim range, between Cashmere and eastern Turkestan. In April he made a first attempt, but after reaching a height of 17,000 feet was driven back by snow storms. In July he ascended the mountain four times, and almost reached the top, which is 23,000 feet high. He brought back a great many scientific observations and photographs. On his journey Dr. Swen Hedin passed the monument to Schlagintweit, the explorer, in Kashgar, and found it badly damaged by floods.

The San Francisco Examiner recently made an interesting and an altogether successful experiment. It turned over its entire plant for one issue, to the control of the Woman's Benevolent Association of that city, the object being to devote the entire proceeds of the issue to charitable purposes. The paper was gotten out entirely by women, the mechanical work only being done by men. However, every department of the paper was under the absolute control of a woman. One presided as editor-in-chief, one sat in the business office as manager of the enterprise, all the reporters and writers were women and even the "office boys" were girls or women. The paper made its appearance on the streets at the usual time, and was bright and newsy, and as might be expected the sales were very large for the reason that everybody wished to see what a paper gotten up entirely by women would look like.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The second week of the new year brings few reports of an increasing volume of orders for seasonable goods. Weather conditions in the East have been unfavorable, those West and South the reverse. Mercantile collections South and in the central West are reported fairly satisfactory, or improving to a greater extent than for thirty days previously. Confidence of wholesale dealers in staple lines that the near future in business promises increased activity, with an upward tendency in quotations, is pronounced at some cities—Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Boston at the East; Atlanta, Jacksonville, Chattanooga and Galveston, South, and at Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis in the West. Each of these, except Cleveland, reports a moderately improved condition of business this week, as does Milwaukee. At other points general trade is quiet, unchanged and without feature.

Some idea of the wonderful growth of cotton manufacturing in the South, says the Atlanta Journal, may be gathered from the fact that the cotton mills in the Carolinas and Georgia now have 500,000 more spindles than all the cotton mills in the South combined had in 1890. No other section of the country has in the same period made such progress in any line of industry. Looking back beyond 1890 we get another impressive view of this industrial advance. In 1880 the total capital invested in cotton mills in the South was $22,000,000. In 1894 it was $108,000,000, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in fourteen years. During this period the number of cotton mills in the South increased from 180 to 425; the number of looms from 14,323 to 68,205; the number of spindles from 66,754 to 3,023,859. North Carolina leads the Southern States in this industry. She has 158 mills (nearly as many as the whole South had in 1880), 743,299 spindles, and 14,376 looms. South Carolina comes second with 60 mills, 730,590 spindles, and 20,004 looms. Georgia is third with 69 mills, 592,764 spindles and 13,522 looms, and Alabama stands fourth with 30 mills, 264,458 spindles and 4,019 looms.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Roberdell mills, of Rockingham, contributed a bale of plaids to the Nebraska sufferers and the citizens of Washington a car each of corn and rice. ——The House Committee on Public Buildings reported favorably Mr. Alexander's bill granting Charlotte the use of parts of the mint property for a public park. ——The Grand Lodge of Masons raised $3,200 for the Oxford orphan asylum, $1,000 of this being given by Mr R. J. Reynolds, of Winston. ——Burglars crack the safe of a bank at Defiance, Ohio, and steal $20,000. ——The Treasurer of South Dakota has disappeared. He should have turned over $350,000 to his successor. ——An investigation of the failure of the Portsmouth, N. C., life saving crew to promptly rescue the crew of the schooner Spofford is to be begun. ——The engineer of the Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce building was killed by falling down the elevator shaft. ——Mr. Cleveland sent to Congress correspondence in regard to Hawaii leasing to Great Britain an uninhabited island, to be used as a station for the proposed cable from Canada to Australia. Under our treaty with Hawaii, she cannot make this lease without the consent of our Government. ——A noted moonshiner in Tennessee attacked a drummer and was killed by him. Then the former's friends killed the drummer. ——The Raleigh hosiery yarn mills increase their capital stock and double the capacity of the mill; and also declare a 4 per cent. simi-annual dividend. ——The post-office at Pollocksville, N. C., was robbed Thursday. A colored boy was arrested as the guilty person. ——Four thousand acres of land in Tennessee are to be colonized by families from Italy. ——The Montana Republicans nominated Lee Mantle for the Senate. ——Eight persons were killed by houses being crushed by a severe snow storm in an Italian town. ——A modus vivendi has been arranged between the United States and Cuba. ——The editor of the Rutherfordton Herald was arrested on a charge of breaking the windows of the office of the Rutherfordton Democrat.—The arrest of P. H. Allsbrook, at Brunswick, Ga., will develop one of the biggest sensations of the season. He is the head of a big counterfeiting gang More arrests are to be made. A Government official is a confederate. —— Five of the best known citizens of Murray county, Ga., have been indicted by the United States grand jury for murder and conspiracy. These parties are all believed to be members of the ku klux band. ——Senator Lexow has introduced a resolution in the New York Assembly that the special committee which has been investigating the New York Police Department, be empowered to investigate the other city departments on request of the Mayor. ——The wholesale grocery house of J. D. & R. S. Christian, Richmond, Va., was burned out early Thursday morning. Loss on stock is estimated at $20,000 to $25,000; insurance $20,000. ——A dispatch from Yokohama says that some Japanese newspapers print a report that the King of Corea has been assassinated, while other papers assert that he has been prostrated with epilepsy. —— A dispatch from Shanghai says the British Government has wired instructions to Admiral Fremantle, commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters to prevent, by force if necessary, the Japanese squadron from ascending the Yang-Tse Kiang river. ——A colony of thirty-five families from Michigan and Ohio has bought 25,000 acres of land in Bertie county, this State, and will occupy it. ——There is a sensation in Raleigh, caused by presentments by the grand jury of Wake county of most of the druggists and the leading cigar dealers for having raffles during the holidays at their places of business. The grand jury is of opinion that raffling is gambling. ——Wm. Taylor, the negro who assassinated 'Squire David Doty, December 7th last, was hanged Friday. Before the trap was sprung he confessed his crime in a speech, stating that whisky caused it. ——As a result of the personal investigation of the case of Naval Cadet S. P. Dennett, sentenced to dismissal from the naval academy, Secretary Herbert has requested Congress to enact legislation authorizing the addition of jurisdiction to general courts-martial so they will have power to try naval cadets. The investigation into cadet Dennett's case brought to light the fact that there was no authority for his trial by a court martial. ——Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins, has been nominated United States Senator from West Virginia by the Republican caucus. ——The first practical test of the Government lock, No. 1, on Warrior river, Alabama, was made last week and the lock was found to operate perfectly. This is the first of three locks the Government is building past above Tuscaloosa to open up an all year round water route from the Warrior coal fields, to the Gulf, via Mobile. ——C. C. Whitlock, a wealthy lumber dealer of Richmond, Va., committed suicide in Philadelphia, the result of nervous prostration. ——John D. Crimmins was elected treasurer of the Irish National Federation of America, to succeed the late Eugene Kelly, at a special meeting of the trustees and officers last week. ——Lincoln Grant, colored, who was to have been hanged at Mt. Pleasant, S. C., was reprieved, his sentence being commuted to life imprisonment. His crime was murder. ——J. Chadwick, of Morehead City, N. C., was crushed to death in a peculiar manner at Savannah, Ga. He had gone inside the bucket of a dredge to repair it, when the engine wheels slightly reversing threw the heavy bucket shells together, crushing him across the waist. ——Jabez Wiggins, colored, who killed Detective Joe Murray and John Davis and wounded Officers Stringer and Wrenn, while they were attempting his arrest December 23rd, for a crime committed in South Carolina, was found guilty after trial at Augusta, Ga., and sentenced to be hanged Friday, February 8th. ——About one hundred and fifty young men of Lynchburg, Va., were summoned before the grand jury to tell what they knew about gambling, Sunday liquor drinking and prostitution generally. Their testimony has resulted in forty presentments, including nearly all the saloons in town, the gambling rooms and several houses of bad repute. ——There is likelihood of a division of the House of Representatives at an early date on strictly sectional lines over a proposed rule of the Committee on Rules to consider a bill to pay Southern war claims. ——Governor Morton reassigns Judge Barnard, retired January 1894, to the Supreme court bench. ——A moonshiner and a revenue officer killed each other near Walhalla, S. C. ——The interest in New England in the Southern movement of their cotton mills has reached a high pitch.

That Famous Dinner.

Atlanta Constitution's Correspondence.

So there has been a reconciliation between Hill and Cleveland. It forms the most remarkable chapter in modern politics. The personal fight between these two men has split the democratic party in twain. It was the entering wedge of the downfall of the party. For years it has been a Hill or a Cleveland democrat—which were you?

They have been violent haters. But now it looks like they have prepared to become violent friends.

Until the state dinner Thursday evening Hill had but once entered the portals of the White House since Cleveland's inauguration. Then he went on a strictly business mission, and was received so coldly that he promised himself never to return. Hill has changed his mind. Just why no one knows, but there are surmises galore.

Every one has noted that Hill began sailing on a new tack early last summer. When Gorman made his vigorous attack upon the president for his tariff letter to Wilson it was Hill who arose in the senate and replied in defense of the president. Then every one believed that he simply did it for the notoriety it would bring him, and partially because of his hatred for Gorman, who he has always believed was the cause of the defeat of the anti Clevelandites in the last Chicago convention. He roasted Gorman and eulogized Cleveland, but all thought they could recognize a tinge of facetiousness in the latter.

Further it is remembered when Hill was a candidate for governor of New York last fall and Cleveland refused to say a word in his behalf or to register and vote for him every democrat in New York except Hill criticised his action vigorously. But Hill never said a word. No expression could be drawn from him. He was a perfect sphinx. The question is, was Hill then laying his pipes for a reconciliation?

THEY EAT DUCKS TOGETHER.

Whether he was or not the reconciliation has come about. Hill has broken bread and divided canvas-back ducks and stewed terrapin with Cleveland. He has chatted merrily with the man who pointedly refused to vote for him. He has become the violent friend of his most rabid enemy.

After the dinner, at which Hill sat with the multi millionaires, Mrs. Hearst, the president called his old time enemy to his side and in the smoking room they chatted pleasantly together for a full half-hour. The other distinguished guests looked upon the scene in amazement. Hill looked happy and Cleveland appeared genuinely jolly. When they parted the handshake the other guests observed was one of apparent friendship.

Any one can understand Cleveland's desire to be friendly with Hill. The senator is a power in debate and as a spokesman for the administration on the floor of the senate he would prove a success. He has two years more to serve and were he sincere in his alleged friendship he would be of inestimable value to the president.

KNOWS WHEN HE HAS ENOUGH.

But what is Hill's idea? Has he come to the conclusion that in his fight against Cleveland he has been butting his head against a stone wall long enough? Does he believe that to make Cleveland his friend and ally he can reach that goal for which he has been struggling so many years—the presidential nomination?

Hill is reticent as to his motive. When asked about it today he simply looked off into space and smiled knowingly. He spoke only in smiles and glances—knowing and significant ones, with a whole lot of undecipherable meaning in them.

Hill is satisfied and so is Cleveland, but the kick that is going up along on the outside among the statesmen and others who have allied themselves on one or the other side of the vicious fight which has been on for years is of the most pronounced cyclonic nature. The Hill partisans are bucking and kicking like a trick mule in a circus. They are using language about both Cleveland and Hill which would make a bowery boy turn green with envy.

FOLLOWERS IN THE LURCH.

"They have fought while the storm was on and in their eagerness to kill one another have allowed the democratic ship to sink in a thousand fathoms of water and the crew to go down with it. They saved themselves and are now setting out on the beach in loving embrace, apparently not giving a blank about anybody but themselves. "It's a pair of the most selfish cusses who ever hoodwinked the American people or scuttled a party ship," is the way one of the Texas democratic congressmen put it to-day.

The congressmen, as a rule, are indignantly disgusted with Cleveland for inviting Hill to his dinner and with Hill for going. They declare that but for the savage warfare between these two men the party would not have gone down. Now each is deserting his old followers to use the other for his own advancement. It is truly the wolf and the sheep lying down together; but hunger must come. Then which will be the sheep?

Populists Expected to Become a Permanent Part of the Republican Party.

Washington Post, 4th.

Mr. J. M. Moody, of North Carolina, was at the capitol yesterday. He represents the Asheville district in the State Senate as a Republican.

"I don't think there will be any deadlock or unnecessary delay in the election of the United States Senators to which the State is entitled," he said to a Post reporter. "Of course there is a good deal of uncertainty in the situation, because of the large number of candidates in the field, but the combination ticket made up between the Republicans and Populists, and represented by Pritchard and Butler as the two combination candidates, will doubtless win. The main difficulty still to be settled is who shall be elected for the long term and who for the short one. Butler was to have had the long term, but an attempt is now being made to give Pritchard, Republican, the long, and Butler, the Populist candidate, the short term."

"Will the question be harmoniously settled?"

I think so, and I expect that time will bring about an understanding by which the Populists will go over to the Republicans and become a permanent part of our party. Butler, for example, though a Populist, is a protectionist."

A Caustic Criticism.

A Pittsburg dispatch says:

John Burns, the English labor leader, attacked Andrew Carnegie to-night in an address made in South Pittsburg, the manufacturing portion of the city. "England," he said, "would have none of Carnegie's philanthropy."

"The steel king," he continued, "is robbing his workmen to erect libraries to stand as monuments to his memory."

Mr. Burns referred to the Vanderbilts and Rothschilds. He said charity in America is the privilege of the rich. What is given to the poor one day is stolen from them the next day.

The Old Year's History.

Atlanta Constitution.

The year just closed has been one of the gloomiest in our history.

At its beginning the financial depression had caused many industries to shut down, throwing hundreds of thousands of toilers out of employment.

So great was the suffering in New York, Chicago and Boston that public and private measures of relief were resorted to for the benefit of the poor. Societies and churches opened cheap eating houses, and supplies were donated to the destitute.

In Boston, last February, a mob marched into the state house demanding work and making loud threats. Governor Greenhalge faced the crowd, rebuked its leaders and caused it to disperse. In March Coxey commenced organizing his industrial army in Ohio. Several similar armies were organized in the east and west to march on to Washington and demand financial relief from congress. Coxey's army reached Washington in May, but its leaders were arrested and fined for trespassing on the grass in the capitol grounds, and their followers disbanded in a few weeks.

In the west serious labor troubles brought business to a standstill, last spring, and the federal army was called out to preserve order during the great tie-up ordered by the American Railway Union out of sympathy for the builders of Pullman. As a result of the strike, which caused a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the country, its leader, Eugene Debs, has been sentenced to jail for contempt of court. There were strikes in New York and other cities, but in no single instance did the strikers better their condition.

Our foreign relations have been uneventful with the exception of the Bluefields incident. After a long controversy the British have apparently given up the Mosquito reservation, and Nicaragua now asserts dominion over it.

Politically, the year has been one of great importance. In New York city the Parkhurst reform movement has overthrown Tammany hall, and the Lexow investigation has revealed an unheard of condition of corruption in the police department. Several officials have been convicted and sent to prison and others are offering their resignations. In the general elections of November the republican party swept the country. In thirty-one states elections took place for state officers or members of state legislatures, twenty-one states electing governors. Representatives in congress were elected in every state in the Union, excepting Maine, Vermont and Oregon, which had previously elected solid republican delegations with largely increased majorities. The results of both the state and congressional elections showed widespread and, indeed, unprecedented republican gains, especially at the expense of the democrats in the south and the populists in the west. The solid south was broken. New Jersey, the one northern state which had stood stalwart for democracy in times of universal party shipwreck, for the first time in her history sent a solid republican delegation to congress. Other states showed equally remarkable reversals of popular judgment. The net result of the congressional elections changed an overwhelming democratic majority into a still more overwhelming republican majority. Some of the most prominent democratic congressmen failed of re-election, among them William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, the author of the Wilson bill; Hatch and Bland, of Missouri, Springer, of Illinois, and Cummings and Sickles, of New York. In the next senate the two great parties will be about evenly matched, with the populists holding the balance of power.

It has been an eventful year for the rest of the world. In England and Germany there has been a change of ministry. In France an assassin removed President Carnot, and in Russia the fear of assassination was largely instrumental in causing the death of the czar. Brazil has furnished one domestic war cloud and is about to begin another. The greatest conflict of the year is the war between China and Japan, in which the latter has gained every battle, and is now in a position to dictate its own terms.

As a rule, the south has suffered less from the prevailing depression than any other section. Her people have surplus food crops to sell, and they have met five cent cotton by reducing expenses to the lowest figure. We have had a touch of hard times, but no such paralyzing blow as the east and the west have felt.

Our people begin the New Year hopefully, but they feel that they owe their progress to their own hard work and hard economy. They have prospered and expect to prosper, not on account of the government's policy, but in spite of it. To-day they gird up their loins anew, and face ninety-five with the determination to take a leap forward if there is any virtue in energy, nerve and grit!

The New County Movement.

Red Springs Citizen.

Our friends in Richmond are making prodigious efforts to induce the legislature to form a new county to be called Scotland out of the four townships of Stewartsville, Spring Hill, Laurel Hill and Williamson's. If this should be done the very same reasons exist why Robeson county should be divided, though, so far as we know, no action has been taken by our people looking to this end. We understand a committee of Laurinburg gentlemen will call on our citizens and confer with them as to the feasibility of the movement. They (the Laurinburgers) say they do not come with any intention of persuading Robeson people to divide the new county, but simply to ask them in any event to *let Richmond county alone* in case they do decide to agitate the matter.

"Scotland" is Popular.

Robesonian.

In 1879, as a committee appointed by a mass meeting for the purpose, the late D. S. Morrison, esq., and this writer drew a bill for a new county to be called "Scotland" which passed the Senate but was not pushed in the House because of great opposition to the formation of any county at that time by the members. The name selected, however, seems to have struck a popular chord. We note that Messrs. Hamilton McMillan and D. P. McEachern are moving for a county to be called "Scotland" out of a territory in Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland, with the county seat at Red Springs, Mill Prong or some other point in that neighborhood. The Exchange gives notice that application will be made to the Legislature to form the county of "Scotland" out of Stewartsville, Laurel Hill and Williamson's townships, Richmond county, with the county seat at Laurinburg. The Scottish Chief gives notice that an application will be made to form a new county from portions of Robeson and Richmond counties to be called "Scotland." We presume that we violate no confidence when we state that Maxton is to be the county seat of this "Scotland." But why divide Scotland so? Why not stick to the old lines proposed as far back, at least, as 1855, and probably 1835; and let the people say where the county seat shall be established? Why not?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Good Year for the South.

In its annual review of Southern conditions, the Manufacturers' Record (of Baltimore) says:

"The industrial situation in the South during the past year was characterized by a steady re establishment of confidence and a slow but solid upbuilding of manufacturing interests. The year has been more a period of recuperation than of progress, yet there has been a forward movement, which, conceived with cautiousness and a liberal application of business principles, has possessed all the elements of healthfulness. Capitalists have been slow to foster new enterprises, and only those have enlisted their support whose environment has offered the most encouraging and legitimate prospects.

"The investor became an investigator during the year, and well planned industries benefitted thereby. Enduring good resulted to the South from this movement, and its significance is already shown by a wider and more personal acquaintance of the investing public with its resources.

"Nearly 600 more enterprises were established in the South during 1894 than in the preceding ear, the total number being 2,829, as against 2,293 for 1893.

"A pronounced feature in the building of new factories during the year has been the aim to establish a class of industries that would retain at home trade heretofore supplied from distant points. These new industries have also been characterized by the adoption of modern machinery and the employment of skilled labor and improved methods. The aim has been not only successfully to provide for the home and neighboring trade, but to invade distant markets for their patronage.

"This is illustrated in many lines of industry, particularly in the building of machinery. Southern made machinery is now found in many Northern and Western factories, and figures to some extent in international trade. Southern flour is exported to Europe in large consignments, and is winning extended popularity at home. The products of the South's stove foundries, canning factories, carriage and wood-working factories, etc., are as well making reputations at home as abroad. Broad-gauged business methods are winning success for Southern manufacturers and enhancing the prestige of Southern industries."

Comparing the year just closed with 1880, the statistics gathered by The Manufacturers' Record show the following increases:

"Railroad mileage, from 20,612 miles in 1880 to 46,900 miles in 1894; annual yield of cotton, bales, 5,755,000 to 9,500,000; annual yield of grain, bushels, 431,000,000 to 600,000,000; coal mined annually, tons, 6,049,000 to 30,000,000; annual pig iron production, tons, 397,301 to 1,560,000; number of cotton mills in operation, 161 to 425; number of spindles, 667,000 to 3,000,000; number of looms, 14,323 to 68,000; capital invested in cotton mills, $21,038,712 to $107,900,000; number of cotton oil mills, 40 to 300; capital invested in same, $3,504,000 to $30,000,000; lumber dressed, value of product, $46,938,100 to $114,746,676; capital invested, $26,902,644 to $92,604,375; farm assets, $2,314,000,000 to $3.182,000,000; value of farm products, $666,000,000 to $850,000,000; capital invested in manufacturing, $257,244,561 to $800,000,000; value of manufacured products, $457,454,777 to $1,000,000,000."

The Republicans are Wiser

New York Sun.

The Force bill issue, with Federal interference at the polls and negro domination in the South, is dead and buried for all future time. If our correspondent's eyes were wide open to the philosophy of events, he would recognize the fact that since the days of Benjamin Harrison and the Force bill, the Republican party has made a discovery of prime importance. It has learned how to break the Solid South. It has learned that the tighter the strings of Federal interference were drawn, the solider the Solid South became; and that the abandonment of the Force bill idea, not its exploitation, is the true way to Republican influence in the politics of the Southern States.

Now, the Republican leaders may not have changed heart, but they have learned a great and pregnant truth. In the present situation, there is no more danger of a new Force Bill than there is of the reenactment of King George's tax on tea.

Late Literary News.

An old-fashioned sea story full of interest and adventure, with a strong love motive, is begun by W. Clark Russell in the January Cosmopolitan. "Cuida" succeeds Froude, Gosse, Lang, and other distinguished writers with an installment of the "Great Passions of History" series, which has been appearing in the Cosmopolitan. A discussion is aroused by Mr. Edward Bok's article on "The Young Man and the Church," which will consume tons of ink before it is settled. Just preceding the famous Charcot's death he prepared an article for The Cosmopolitan on Pasteur, to be published after Pasteur's death. But Charcot has died first, and so with the consent of Charcot's executors, the article is given now. The present "Theatrical Season in New York" is critically considered by Mr. James S. Metcalfe, editor of *Life*, and there are stories by Tourgee, Howells, and the famous French writer Francois Coppee.

In England there are 114 widows to every 54 widowers. In Italy their relative number (per 1,000 women and 1,000 men) are 136 and 60, in France 130 and 73, in Germany 130.5 and 50 in Australia 121 and 44.

In southern climes or northern lands,
One undisputed fact fast stands,
'Tis this, that woman's weal and woe
Make up the hub of things below;
For to the softer sex 'tis given
To put man in or out of Heaven.

Let the wife and mother be sickly and as a result, querulous and fidgety, and the whole household is disturbed. To cure this state of things, the aforesaid wife and mother has only to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The cause will disappear promptly. The "Prescription" is a nervine and restorative tonic of wonderful efficacy and made for the alleviation of diseases peculiar to women. For nursing mothers and debilitated "run down" women generally, it is the best restorative tonic and soothing nervine known. For those about to become mothers it is indeed, a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens parturition, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

Democratic skies are brighter just now than they have been for a year. The much talked about and much hoped for getting together of democrats seems at last to be in a fair way toward becoming an accomplished fact. The example of Senator Hill in going to the White House and resuming pleasant relations with President Cleveland is being followed by lesser leaders of the party in Congress. The first result of this getting together of democrats will be the passage by the House of the Carlisle currency reform bill, which will not be delayed much, if any, beyond the present week. It was noticeable that a better and more conciliatory spirit was shown by all the speakers at the democratic caucus held to day than has been exhibited at any similar gathering for a long time, and consequently democrats are looking forward to future party success with more confidence than the most sanguine of them have felt since the opening of the present session of Congress.

One of the most important factors in uniting the democrats of the House in support of the Carlisle currency reform bill, was the unprincipled fight which a clique of Wall street bankers have been making upon Secretary Carlisle, using this bill as an excuse, because he would not allow them to use him. Secretary Carlisle is deservedly popular with democrats in Congress—and out of Congress, too, for that matter—and many of them determined to stand by him and his bill, although there are things in the bill that some of them do not approve.

Now that the passage of the currency bill by the House is regarded as good as accomplished, its fate in the Senate is being discussed. Few democrats are confident that it will even be allowed to reach a vote in the Senate, owing to the short time remaining of the session, but Senator Hill, who seldom expresses an opinion without having good reasons therefor, thinks that the Senate will pass the bill if it be amended to provide for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, as that would obtain votes enough from the republican and populist silver Senators to get the bill through. It has been stated, although I cannot vouch for it, that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle would not object to such an amendment to the bill, and it is certain that many democrats in both House and Senate would be greatly pleased to see the bill become a law so amended.

Some of the republican leaders are indulging in a line of talk that they will regret inside of six months. They are saying that the only trouble with the Treasury is that caused by a revenue insufficient to meet the expenditures of the government, and that the deficit is caused by the new tariff law. That is just the talk to suit the democrats, who know that as soon as the Treasury begins to realize from the duty on sugar, which is just beginning to come in largely, and on the income tax, which will soon be collectable, the receipts of the government will be in excess of the expenditures. It will be amusing to see these republicans when confronted by their present talk a few months hence.

There is much talk of the attempt that is expected to be made in the Senate to render the income tax inoperative by dropping the appropriation for its collection, which is in the urgency appropriation bill, which has been passed by the House; but Senator Cockrell, chairman of the Senate Appropriation committee, says it is nothing but talk and that he is confident the appropriation will be made. Secretary Carlisle is so confident that the appropriation will be made that he is now sending income tax blanks to the internal revenue collectors.

Some of the numerous men who are always going off half cocked were probably responsible for the rumor which was current a day or two ago and was widely telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that the administration had withdrawn the demand it had made upon Spain to cease discriminating against American flour shipped to Cuba, under penalty of having the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico shut out of the United States. The originator of that rumor got his facts exactly reversed. Instead of having withdrawn its demand upon the Spanish government the administration has reiterated it in stronger language, and accompanied it with a notice that a prompt reply must be given or the President would without further warning issue a proclamation against the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico.

It has been informally decided by the Senate Finance committee that no tariff amendments of any sort should be taken up at this session, and the administration is thrown upon its own resources in dealing with the retaliation and threatened retaliation of European nations because of the differential duty on sugar, which everybody admits ought to be repealed.

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August A. Klages, 810 St. Charles street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "From my youth I suffered from a poisonous taint in my blood. My face and body were continuously affected with eruptions and sores. I am now forty-two years of age, and have been treated in Germany and America, but no remedy overcame the trouble until I used Botanic Blood Balm. My skin is now clear, smooth and healthy, and I consider the poison permanently driven from my blood. I endorse it as the best remedy." $1 per large bottle. For sale by druggists.—*Adv*

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April 29, 1880. tf

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LAW FIRM.

The undersigned are from this day associated in the practice of Law wherever their services may be required.

The Senior partner will be in the office in Fayetteville one or more days in every Week.

JAMES C MACRAE.
S. H. MACRAE.

January 1, 1895.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned can be found at his office on Green street, where he will be glad to see old and new friends who have legal work of any kind requiring the services of an attorney. Respectfully,

12-20-94 3m JOHN G. SHAW.

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The Neill McQueen LANDS For Re-Sale.

Under an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made December 18th, 1894, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will offer for re-sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on

Saturday, Jan'y 19, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

all the lands of the late Neill McQueen, subject to the Homestead rights of his children and the dower of his widow, viz:

1. The Utley Residence on Haymount.
2. 50 acres in Gray's Creek. See W. O. Register deed; Book 3, page 176.
3. 125 acres in Gray's Creek. See Johnson's deed; Book E. No. 4, page 158.
4. 3½ acres in Gray's Creek. See Williamson deed April 10th, 1879.
5. 8 1-10 acres in Gray's Creek. See Culbreth's deed.
6. 252 acres in Gray's Creek. See Devane's deed; Book H. No. 3, page 30.

The above six tracts are subject to dower and Homestead rights.

7. 147 acres in Gray's Creek. See Turlington's deed; Book L. No. 3, page 411.
8. 30 acres in Gray's Creek. See Register's deed; Book O. No. 3, page 500.
9. 6½ acres on Big Rockfish. See Hall's deed, Aug. 18th, 1858.
10. Store Lot in Red Springs, Robeson County. See McArthur's deed; Book FFF page 569.
11. 50 acres in Gray's Creek. See Wilson's deed Book L. No. 3, page 453.
12. 150 acres in Gray's Creek. See Hollingsworth's deed October 3rd, 1841. Only one-half interest in.
13. 52 acres in Rockfish. See Gainey's deed, 23rd January, 1886.
14. 731 acres in Gray's Creek See Peter McQueen's deed; Book E. No. 4, page 135.
15. 410 acres in Gray's Creek See Rose's deed; Book D. No. 4, page 410.
16. 330 acres in Rockfish. See Alderman's deed, March 5th, 1870.
17. One Lot in Red Springs, Robeson County. See Bale's deed; Book GGG, page 205.
18. Balance of 150 acres in Gray's Creek See Kirkpatrick deed; Book L. No. 3, page 228.
19. One Lot in Red Springs. See Bale's deed; Book GGG, page 207.
20. 33 acres in Rockfish, near Marvin Church.
21. 9 acres in Robeson County. See Pleasant's deed, March 4th, 1879.
22. 75 acres in Moore County, known as the Burns place.
23. 3 acres in Gray's Creek. See Kerchner's deed August 20th, 1878.
24. 200 acres in Gray's Creek See Bordeaux's deed of Mortgage 9th November, 1878
25. 77 acres in Robeson County. See Haye's deed May 8th, 1883.
26. 357 acres in Beaver Dam. See Culbreth deed; Book L. No. 4,

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 17, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAIR ELECTIONS, AGAIN.

Last week, we called attention to the fact that the fusionists now in control of legislation in this State professed to have found a common ground for the union of their otherwise heterogeneous elements in a desire for fair elections, and we challenged them to prove their sincerity by striking at the root of the evil. Let us consider this matter somewhat in detail.

The theory of our form of government is that the people's will is the law of the land. The object of elections is to ascertain their will. If we will only keep it fixed in our minds that otherwise elections are not only of no use whatever, but an unmitigated evil and a costly nuisance, we will be able to apply the remedy to their abuse with a clear comprehension of our object. Looking at it in this way, the first thing we see is that the act of election is but a part of the process—the process, to wit, of ascertaining the people's will. That being so, the conduct of the act of election may be ever so pure—that is, there may be an absolutely free ballot and an absolutely fair count at the ballot box—and yet the will of the people be defeated. How? In two ways: (1) In the first place, when we cast our ballots at the polls we do not, so far as the ballots show, vote for principles or policies, but for men. It is because we do not trust mere men blindly that those of us who think alike on public questions combine in a party and bind the men we purpose to vote for by a platform of instructions. And though an absolutely free ballot and fair count should secure the election of the men whom a majority of the people intended to vote for, yet the people's will may be as completely defeated by the repudiation of their instructions by the candidates elected as if the candidates voted for by the minority had been declared elected. (2) In the next place, though an absolutely free ballot and fair count should secure the election of the men whom a majority of the people intended to vote for, yet the people's will may already have been defeated in the nominating conventions which preceded the election.

HOW VICTORY IS TURNED TO DEFEAT.

1. In the present wreck of the public interests, and consequent defeat of the democratic party which has followed the repudiation by the party's servants at Washington of their platform instructions, we have the most striking illustration possible of how the people's will may be defeated by method No. 1. [Those timid members of our party, by the way, who doubted the wisdom of the OBSERVER'S course towards the Clinton disloyalists, have now an object lesson of what the practice of disloyalty and its promotion and condonation in high quarters lead to.]

2. The people's instinct is a surer guide in the selection of party nominees than the biased judgment of those small bodies of party workers who usually control nominations. It has been proved to be true of Tammany, and it has become an increasingly prevalent complaint throughout the country, that the natural nominees of the rank and file of the parties are made to give way to those chosen by the small bodies referred to. In other words, the "machine," the creature and servant of organization, has become the master. It is evident that if we could reverse this and restore the practice to its normal condition, we should minimize the danger of electing men who would defy the will of those who elected them. How can we do this excellent thing? Manifestly by increasing the interest of the rank and file in the nominating conventions and inducing them to take part in them, as a consequence of restoring the power they once possessed to control them. How can this be done? Plainly, again, by depriving the "machine" of that subtle power, whencesoever derived, which of late years has compacted the ordinary party workers into a machine and enabled it to defy the rank and file. And what is that subtle power? It can escape no observant man. It is the secret use of campaign funds secretly contributed, and is at the bottom of all our political woes.

IT IS NOT THE ROTTENNESS OF TAMMANY.

The Tammany revelations have laid bare the workings of this system in its most corrupt development. But Tammany is corrupted by its own funds. It is not only a self supporting institution, by the way, but pays rich dividends out of the toll levied on its nominees and appointees, who in turn recoup themselves by levying blackmail on thieves and prostitutes—in the name of the law! It is charged that Philadelphia and many other cities are controlled by republican machines as corrupt as Tammany. But these have not attracted national attention, and except for the recent "pivotal" importance in national politics of the State and city controlled by Tammany, that, too, would probably have wasted its vileness on the corrupt air that bred it.

BUT A MORE REFINED CORRUPTION THAT CONCERNS US.

But there are other committees and organizations which have no such resources, and doubtless would not use them if they had, which yet receive enormous sums of money for "election expenses" contributed by rich men. What especially concerns the people at large is the existence of those vast machines by which national and Congressional elections are conducted from a central head. These are organized upon a principle the very reverse of that of our Confederated Republic. Their revenue is derived not by a vote of the constituent members, nor dispensed by a like authority, but their coffers are filled at the head and their favors dispensed from the head. They invite contributions (and receive them) from the possessors of that vast wealth which has sprung up so suddenly under laws favoring its accumulation. Except a Van Alen incident now and then open a chink in the wall, no one but the parties to the transaction can guess at the amount of campaign funds handled by these machines or knows whence they are derived. With such an unlimited corruption fund contributed by wealth, whose like the world has not seen—a fund dispensed silently, secretly, from the head downwards, through the widening branches of an organization that numbers hundreds of thousands and reticulates every State, county and township in the land—a body perfectly disciplined, its members having no will of their own, but obeying of necessity the central head which dispenses the money of plutocracy—MONEY, without which newspapers cannot be subsidized nor campaign orators put in the field—with these things staring us in the face, is it necessary to ask why the people, the great masses of the people organized into the Democratic party, cannot elect public servants who will obey their plain commands?

WHEREIN THE REPUBLICAN DIFFERS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

But the republican party finds no difficulty in electing men to office who can be trusted to carry out its republican doctrines and policies. Why? Because the republican party is composed chiefly of the beneficiaries of the very legislation that has produced the plutocrats that contribute the campaign funds! A democratic campaign committee dispensing funds drawn from plutocrats is therefore an anomaly that can only produce absurd results. Witness the ridiculous spectacle of the law-making department of this great government, now completely in the control of men elected as democrats, bound hand and foot, powerless to pass a law not dictated by the money power, and yet, strange sport of all the damnations, about to be dismissed by the people for failure to dethrone the very power whose accredited agents they will then instal!

THE REMEDY.

Freedom will be but a mockery in this fair land as long as the people permit their servants, the campaign committees, to become their masters by the use of the vast corruption funds dispensed by them. The remedy is to require such committees to file sworn schedules of receipts and disbursements of money. It is useless to protest that campaign committees are composed of honorable men. So are bank officials and those of other corporations, who are held to a rigid accountability by their employers. Yet the campaign committees control the destinies and property of all the people, in addition to those of all the corporations.

Gentlemen of the fusionist legislature, will you demonstrate the sincerity of your cry for fair elections by passing such a law as we have ventured to indicate—a law without which mere fair elections are a delusion? As you are the pioneers in abandoning all other principles to unite on this one, will you set an example to the rest of the States of how really to accomplish what you profess to desire? Or, will you leave it to your colleagues to put you on record as a party of fair professions only?

CURRENT COMMENT.

The full text of the Governor's excellent message will be printed in the OBSERVER. We give the beginning to-day. It will be completed in the next two issues.

* * *

We welcome the Red Springs Citizen to our exchange list and our good friend, its editor, Mr. Archibald Johnson, back to the ranks of journalism. Mr. Johnson is a man of ability and a democrat of the Vance sort.

* * *

As one reads of the doings of the mongrel legislature at Raleigh, it is hard to restrain within reasonable bounds the sense of indignation which all true democrats must feel towards those bolters who, by paltering with Butler at Clinton after he had declared for Weaver and by combining with republicans at Washington on unconditional repeal, have delivered our State over to the spoilers of '68. As we pointed out at the time, Butler's Weaverite move was made in the interest of the republican party, and we lost many points in the game when we tolerated him for a moment after he declared for the Populist presidential candidate.

* * *

Mr. Sibley, member of Congress, the rich nondescript from Pennsylvania, has charged on the floor of the House that patronage has been offered to members in return for votes. That is a charge of the most serious character, and Congress should hasten to appoint committees of investigation to clear its good name. Mr. Sibley was guilty of using unbecoming language concerning the President which suggests ill-breeding, but that does not affect the charge in any way; and those who enlarge upon this feature of his speech to the belittlement of the charge, make a grave mistake. The democratic party cannot, in the face of such a charge, afford to be content with the consciousness of innocence. It must prove that Mr. Sibly is a falsifier, as well as an underbred person.

* * *

It would be amusing, if the subject were not such a serious one, to note the appeals to the party spirit of the democrats in Congress for "harmony" on financial legislation made by those who less than two years ago were flinging back in the face of Vance, when he made like appeals, the foolish assertion that the finances was not a party question. It was then that Vance plead for harmony on this very question, it was then that he begged those who had the direction of affairs to come to some compromise by which the party might be held together to carry out the great work the people had put it in power to do. In vain, in vain. Vile epithets were his at the hands of those who should have been his friends and followers. Alas, his day has gone, and it looks as if that of the party he loved so well were about to be also, for many a year. Too late, gentlemen, too late. The disintegration of the party as represented in Congress was invited when appeals were made at the Extra Session to republicans to assist a faction of the democrats in legislation. It only remains now for the rank and file to profit by experience, and to see to it that the party's flag shall never again be entrusted to semi-republicans or semi-populists.

The Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

Our Constitution requires that the Governor "shall from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient."

In order to be better fitted for this task, I have, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, endeavored to acquaint myself with the various departments and the management of the State institutions. The recommendations which will be placed before you for your consideration are obtained largely from personal visits and inspection. I have visited and inspected during the interim, the State prison frequently, the State farms on the Roanoke annually, the University, each recurring commencement; the A. and M. College commencements; the closing exercises of the Normal and Industrial School, the State Fairs at the capital; the State guard encampments at Morehead, and every other institution to which the State contributes financial aid, save alone the two Orphan Asylums at Oxford, and some of the Normal Schools, these last being under the very efficient supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I refer you for information concerning them to his report.

It is gratifying to bear testimony to the honest and efficient management of these various State institutions and to ask your favorable consideration of their various reports accompanying this message, and recommendations made therein. In this State the responsibility for legislation is not a divided one between the legislative and Executive branches as in the Federal Government, and in many of the States. Under our Constitution the Governor has no veto power; the most he can do is to recommend, and the whole responsibility is made to rest with the Legislature. This being the case, it becomes all the more important that your action should be wise, conservative and well considered. Nothing now existing should be changed unless you are satisfied that you can improve upon it. Change simply for the sake of change may and probably will result in serious injury to some of the manifold interests of the State. It has not hitherto been the custom in this State to make changes, except when experience or observation taught (us) that a change was necessary and helpful. Our charitable and penal institutions have been well and economically managed. These institutions invite your close investigation and scrutiny. After you have made this examination, in the spirit of truth and fairness, I am sure that you will readily concede the wisdom and economy of their management. If you should find this to be their condition, then I am sure you will be slow to make any changes which cannot be fully justified in the light of subsequent experience.

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Our city and county government necessarily form important parts in the machinery of government in this State. They absorb very much more of the taxes of the people than the State government with all its varied and important functions. No well informed man can say that these governments, as a rule, have not been well managed. There may have been here and there a few exceptions, but a close scrutiny and a rigid examination will develop the fact that in all the history of the State, the city and county governments have never been more wisely and economically administered than for the past fifteen years. You should hesitate long and anxiously before you make any alteration in the system which has produced such good results. It seems to me you should feel satisfied that the proposed form of government will produce better results in efficiency and economy and not allow the prejudices of party feeling to influence you to the enactment of a law which may bring, to a part of the State at least, loss of property, depreciation of values, and instead of progress, retrogression in business activity.

If the changes you make fail to accomplish such results, the responsibility will rest on you, but the people will have the burdens to bear, and to pay the expenses of your experiment. In campaign after campaign a change in our system of county government was proposed by one party, antagonized by the other. Time and again it has been discussed and fought out before the people, and the party proposing the change, &c., &c., always went down in defeat. This question was not in my judgment the prominent question in the last campaign. The causes, which operated most potently to bring you into power as law-makers, are to be found in other questions. Had this been the only or the great issue before the people, their verdict, in my opinion, would have been otherwise. But, be that as it may, the judgment of the people has after full and fair discussion been in favor of the present system. It, therefore, has the approval of the people as well as the best results in practice to commend it to your better judgment, and to warn you against making useless changes.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The State Treasurer's report presents a healthful condition of the State's finances. It shows a cash balance on hand at the close of the past fiscal year, ending Nov. 30th, of $114,531.15, notwithstanding a reduction of the tax levy by the Legislature of 1893 from 25 cents to 22 cents.

The total estimate of expenses required by law to be furnished by the Treasurer to the General Assembly of 1895 is shown to be $860,400, and a similar amount for 1896 less $63,000, the expenses of the Legislature. The present levy upon last year's assessment will yield only $815,000, or an excess of disbursements over receipts of $45,400. It will not be wise under the circumstances to estimate receipts from any other source. Under the funding act 1879, $3,322,800 in 4 per cent. bonds have been issued in exchange for the old recognized debt of the State. There are still some old bonds outstanding which when funded will require a farther issue of $292,970 new 4 per cent bonds, making a total possible debt of $3,615,770, bearing 4 per cent interest. The State owns, as an investment $156,750 of these bonds and the Board of Education owns $143,250.

The North Carolina Railroad 6 per cent. construction bonds, amounting to $2,720,000 are secured by the State's three-fourths' interest in the road, the dividends from which are more than ample to meet the interest.

The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report meet my hearty approval. For two years past I have been in almost daily contact with the retiring Treasurer, having an intimate knowledge of the man and his methods. His familiarity with the financial affairs of the State, the systematic manner of conducting his office, his wisdom in council and his many other sterling traits of character have greatly endeared him to us all. Honorable, capable, efficient, the State loses an officer who has been faithful and devoted to his trust

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

In calling your attention to this report I would ask you to pay special attention to his recommendations on *equalization* of taxation. This is a very important matter and I would recommend the establishment of a State Board of Equalization. All property should be proportionately and all classes of citizens should be equally taxed. The net increase of property subject to taxation for 1893 over 1892 was $1,209,392.15. In 1892 there was collected for taxes $1,395,899.73, in 1893 $1,558,944.75; showing $36,904.98 less collected in 1893 than 1892. The reduction of tax levy of three cents, from twenty-five to twenty-two accounts for the less sum collected for general purposes, notwithstanding the aggregate increase in values and the increase of one cent for school purposes.

The State and county tax for 1893 for all purposes was:

State taxes,	$1,358,944.75
County taxes,	1,058,941.69
Total,	$2,417,935.44

Estimating the population for that year for the State—1,675,000, the per capita tax was $1.44 for all purposes. The report of the Auditor on the average valuation of land per acre is very interesting, and discloses some remarkable facts, which should command your attention.

PENSIONS.

No subject which will be called to your attention is more worthy your generous consideration than the pensions paid to the surviving Confederate soldiers and their widows. This class of our citizens is fast passing away, and in their declining years of infirmity they should have the tender care and support of the State. No more fitting tribute of a State's appreciation to those who have shed luster and glory on the name of North Carolina and her stitutions could be shown than in granting to them this meagre support. The Auditor recommends an increase from 3 1-3 cents on the $100 worth of property, and 10 cents on poll to 4⅓ cents on property, and 13⅓ cents on the poll, which would raise sufficient funds to pay the soldiers and widows of soldiers the full quota allowed by law, to wit:

1st class, $100; 2nd class, $75; 3rd class, $50; 4th class, soldiers, $25; 4th class, widows, $25.

I respectfully ask your careful attention to this recommendation and believe that our people will gladly pay this tax in order that those who are to-day monuments of the great struggle for civil rights and individual Statehood may, as they decline in years and feebleness, be aided by their State to the fullest extent, especially when we consider that no one can be a beneficiary of this law who owns $500 worth of property, or holds a position under State or Nation which pays $300 per year. Consequently only the poorest of our soldiers are benefitted, and these should receive our care support.

The pensions now being paid by the State are $105,132 00; amount issued in 1893, $90,280.00; increase in 1894 over '93, $5,818.00. The present levy 3 1-3 cents on the $100 worth of property and 10 cents on poll will produce for the current year, $111,390.77.

From the Auditor's report pertaining to the general indebtedness of the State it appears that in many counties (at least over half) under the present system of county government there is no indebtedness whatever—that the taxable property of the State amounts to $262,927,119 87, and that the total indebtedness is about 1 25 of this amount. This shows that the people of North Carolina own twenty-five times more than their public indebtedness, and further that in the cities and towns this indebtedness has been incurred for the most part on permanent improvements, such as electric light systems, water works, street improvements, &c., in the counties for new and improved jails and court houses.

Considering the onerous burdens under which our people have lived since the war it shows conclusively that the party intrusted with the administration of public affairs has given to the people such a State government that the light of prosperity from onerous taxation is dawning in North Carolina. Furthermore, that the State of North Carolina levies and collects for general purposes a lower rate of taxes than any State of the Union, comparing in characteristics with this State, and all expense have been kept strictly within the appropriations and money provided for the maintenance of government. The further inquiry into this subject will show that the general expenses of the Executive part of the government are paid by corporations doing business in the State from other States. Such being the case can we not congratulate the people on this relief from taxation, and upon the splendid management of a State government, the Executive and Judicial part of which can be paid from revenues collected by taxes imposed on foreign corporations through the wisdom of a party, which has always looked to their welfare and sought to give them a government pure in finance, and for their best interests?

SECRETARY OF STATE.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of State it will be seen that the total amount collected by that office and paid into the Treasury amounts to $103,788.48, a sum by $11,000 in excess of the total expenses of the Ex Judicial and Railroad Commission Departments. I desire to call your attention especially to this source of revenue to the State, as it is in nowise a burden to the citizens.

The suggestions and recommendations contained in the report meet my commendation.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

I recommend the adoption of every suggestion made by the Attorney-General in his report arnd particularly those concerning slander, trusts and lynching. With reference to the last mentioned offence I call attention to the following language used by him:

"The Legislature having done all that it can to secure promptness in trial and to place the State on an equality with the defendant, should then pass more effective laws against lynching itself. There has been no indictment prosecuted to a conviction against lynchers in North Carolina for years past as far as I have been able to learn. There have been frequent, patient and thorough investigation of the crime before the grand juries, bills sent by solicitors, but few true bills returned. The reason for this is but too plain for discussion, and the same result will follow as long as a Solicitor is compelled to begin proceedings against defendants in the county where the crime has been committed. Your Excellency would do well to recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law giving a solicitor of the Superior court the right to send a bill of indictment for this offence before the grand jury of any county in his district which he may desire, with necessary provisions to summons witnesses in that behalf, and confer upon the Superior Court Judge the right to try the case in any county which he may deem proper in his discretion."

CRIME.

Criminal laws should be so amended as to provide for penalties increasing in severity in proportion to the number of times a prisoner may be convicted. The absolute knowledge of the infliction of more rigorous penalties in this matter would prove a great deterrent and tend to relieve society of many habitual criminals.

REQUISITIONS.

There are now no charges made by our State against any other State in case of requisition. There are States in the Union, however, which do make such charges. I suggest to the Legislature that a law be enacted authorizing the Governor before granting a warrant of extradition to require fees to be paid for it, by any State which has a law charging fees in like cases.

JUDICIARY—COURT STENOGRAPHER.

As a saving to the tax payers, a convenience to the courts, both Superior and Supreme, and often to the Executive who, when considering pardons, has frequently to refer to the bench notes in the case as the only protection to the State, I would recommend the establishment of the office of County Stenographer.

COMPENSATION OF SOLICITORS.

The office of Solicitor is one of dignity, importance and responsibility. The compensation of such an officer ought not to be made to depend upon the number of convictions obtained in the execution of his varied and weighty duties. If a man is worthy to fill this high office he can surely be trusted to perform his full duty without the stimulus of a trifling fee, dependent upon his success in obtaining verdicts. In the consideration of the question whether a man should be prosecuted for murder or manslaughter for instance, a Solicitor ought not to be liable to be affected by the difference of fees legally taxable for the different degrees of homicide. In the prosecution of offences which are usually committed by wholesale, such as selling liquor without a license, he should not have the temptation always before him to multiply indictments to his own pecuniary advantage. The effect of sending numerous indictments to the grand jury is uniformly to increase the costs, and at the same time to reduce the amount of the fine which should go to the school fund; for a Judge in fixing the amount of a fine is almost obliged to take into consideration the amount of the costs incurred. The appeal so frequently made to Solicitors to suspend his prayer for judgment, upon the payment of the costs, ought not to be made to an officer who has an immediate pecuniary interest in the result. The considerations which urge this amendment to our laws are too numerous to attempt their presentation at length, and surely must have already occurred to you. The Solicitor should be a salaried officer, and the fee which is now taxed in the bill of costs as his chief compensation, should be collected from the defendants and paid into the State Treasury to reimburse the State for the salary paid. Whether this salary shall be at an annual rate, as the judges are now paid, or dependent upon the number of the terms of court held, and what the amount shall be, are matters of detail which can be readily solved by the wisdom of the legislative body, and about which I will make no suggestion.

COURTS.

No part of the government is closer to the people than the judicial department, and anything that will tend to increase its efficiency, or to lessen the expenses of litigation is entitled to careful consideration. It is believed these ends may be subserved by providing for the appointment of two or more special judges with authority to act in case of sickness or other temporary disability of one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and with authority to hold special courts. It sometimes happens that a Judge is unable to hold his court, and the county has the expense of a great part of the term to pay, and no business is transacted, and in addition to the expense, dissatisfaction with, and want of confidence in the administration of the law are engendered, which produce other evils.

Again, at times crimes are committed which demand immediate investigation, and although under the present law there is authority to call a special term of the Superior Court, frequently no Judge can be found, unemployed, to hold it. The expenses of the additional Judges would be made nominal by providing that they receive no salary except for the time actually engaged in holding courts, and by allowing them in the meantime to practice law.

If your body should take this matter under consideration, care should be taken to avoid constitutional objection. The Constitution provides that Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the people; but it also provides that the Legislature may establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court. These provisions may be met by appointing special Judges with the same jurisdiction in the courts, held by them, now exercised by the Judges of the Superior Courts, and with no power except when holding courts, and by creating the machinery for resolving a regular term into a special court, if the Judge assigned by the law to the regular term is unable to attend.

SECURITY FOR THE STATE'S MONEY.

Under the law, notwithstanding the money on hand in the State Treasury at one time, sometimes aggregates six or seven thousand dollars, no provision is made for its security beyond the Treasurer's Bond of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and his discretion in selecting places of deposit. The inadequacy of this protection is manifest. Why should not the State's money be as amply secured as the county's, or individual's?

TAXES.

Personal property liable to taxation too often escapes the assessor, and there is urgent need to remedy this. It is a notorious fact that a large amount of personal property pays no taxes, thereby depriving the State of a portion of its rightful revenue and increasing the burden upon realty. This is manifestly very unjust, and while the law may be adequate it is rarely enforced. It is both unnatural and unwise to spend the public money for aught that is not absolutely necessary. The levying of all taxes is a laborious and thankless task, but half the sting of it may be eliminated if imposed with justice and impartiality, falling upon rich and poor alike, each paying according to his ability.

Do not defer the payment of taxes in any instance. It is a seeming injustice to say the least of it. When this law was enacted postponing the payment of taxes in the tobacco counties there were only a few in which the crops were grown. To-day many of the cotton growing counties are large producers of tobacco, and find no difficulty in meeting promptly the demands of the tax collector. Just here I desire to say the Treasurer has collected the State's taxes save a small amount from Madison.

(To be Continued.)

TO Young Wives

We Offer a Remedy Which, Used as Directed, Insures Safety to Life of Mother And Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Robs confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—
J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A. B. Williams,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Florida on Wheels.

"Florida's Rolling Exposition" is a state fair on wheels, a tenth wonder of the world. It is the most remarkable car on either continent, has been entered by more people on the inside, gazed at by more people on the outside than any car ever built in the history of railroading, and has done Florida more good than all the fairs she ever held.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Daily Observer.*

Florida on Wheels.

The Car is built of Florida's most beautiful woods.—*New York World.*

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

The Cause of Fevers.

Few people fully appreciate the effects of malaria on the human system. Residents of low lying districts are daily storing away in their bodies the inhaled germs of disease which permeate the air, and even where the location is elevated, too often sanitation is imperfect and emanations from deeaying vegetable matter render the air poisonous. The result is a train of bilious disorders, agues, intermittent and bilious fevers. A good plan is to take a few doses of a mild but thorough, and searching cathartic, whenever an attack is threatened. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled. They depurate the liver, cure constipation, improve digestion and often ward off dangerous fevers. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money returned.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Young Men Take Warning.

Alas, how prevalent are those distressing diseases and weaknesses which make young men prematurely old, pale, listless, low spirited, languid, easily tired, forgetful and incapable; fill mad-houses and swell the lists of suicides; separate husbands and wives; bring untold suffering to millions, even unto the third and fourth generations. The afflicted will recognize only too plainly to what class of maladies we refer. A complete and scientific treatise (sent only in plain sealed envelope) on receipt of ten cents, (the cost of postage,) if inclosed with this notice to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. GALLOWAY, permanently located in Wilmington, N. C., will be in Fayetteville, at the Hotel LaFayette, Thursday and Friday, January 24th and 25th. Practice limited to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF CAROLINA BAKING POWDER at HORNE'S DRUG STORE. If compared with other brands it will be found equal to the best of them and *lower in price.*

HAVING BEEN PLACED ON THE JOBBING list of COLGATE & Co., I can afford to sell their line of excellent Soaps at very reasonable prices at wholesale or retail.
H. R. HORNE, Druggist.

TRY OUR EXCELLENT GREEN AND BLACK TEAS. H. R. HORNE.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

Mrs. M. E. Wade
Stonewall, Tenn.

A Helpless Invalid

Kidney and Liver Trouble and Nervous Debility

16 Years of Suffering Ended by Taking Hood's.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"The effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case have been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken. For 16 years I was troubled with torpid liver, kidney trouble and nervous debility, and was

A Helpless Invalid.

I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for three months and I feel that I am cured. I feel better now than I have for sixteen years. I thank God first, for my health, and C. I. Hood & Co., second, for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to all my neighbors and several of them are using Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results. I am 53 years old and feel better than I did at 40." MRS. E. WADE, Stonewall, Tenn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

RAMBLERS FOR 1895,

One Hundred Dollars.

"QUITE THE THING."

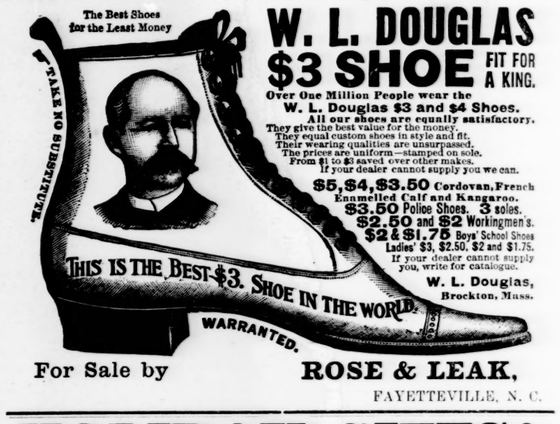
It is good form to Ride a Rambler Bicycle.

"STYLISH;" "EASY RUNNING;" "HIGHEST GRADE MADE."

THE ABOVE TERMS APPLY TO '95 RAMBLERS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE NEW STYLES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Received Daily at Sheetz's Furniture Store

PLUSH AND WILLOW ROCKERS,

Pictures and Easels, Blacking Cases,
Cabinets, Sideboards,

Lounges and Wardrobes.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
ROPES AND TWINES, MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES, WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP.

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY
—AND IN THE—

CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,

IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. G. BRADY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

12-6-94 tf

H. H. H.

WE HAVE

10 Cook Stoves,

2 Good Corn Shellers,

We will exchange for Corn, Peas or N. C. Bacon between now and 1st January, 1895.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.

Builders will do well to see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

GET THE BEST!

KETCHUP, PICKLES and SAUCES,
RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON,
DATES, PRUNES, PEACHES and APRICOTS.
FAT MACKEREL.
Buckwheat, Choice Butter and Cheese.
Tenney's Candies and Royster's Cream Chocolate and Bon Bons.
New York Biscuit Co. Fine Crackers and Cakes.

OUR STOCK IS OF STANDARD GOODS AND PRICES *LOW ACCORDING.*

COME AND SEE US,

where polite attention will be shown to all, and goods delivered anywhere in the city.

A. S. HUSKE.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 17, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
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INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CYRUS MURPHY—Notice.
A. R. CARVER—For Sale.
W. C. TROY—Government Sale.
W. C. TROY—Government Sale.
DR. W. C. GALLOWAY—See Special.
ROSE & LEAK—Clearing Sale Continued.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Ramblers for 1895 $100.
C. W. ELLIOTT—Groceries, General Merchandise, &c.
KING BROTHERS—"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds.
MRS. FANNIE MORROW—Boarding and Day School for Girls.
E. L. REMSBURG—Marble and Granite Monuments and Headstones.
JNO. B. TILLINGHAST—Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore.

The collectors of drift wood reaped a large harvest during the freshet.

Capt. L. R. Breese, who recently closed a school at Stedman, has commenced a free public school in Lumberton.

Mr. F. W. Thornton has had his Dry Goods store on Hay street fitted out with an Electric Cash Delivery System. It is said to be the most complete in the South.

Dr. K. A. Blue, of Laurinburg, passed through the city Tuesday, on his way to Boston, where he will take a post graduate course in medicine.

If any of country friends have missed any chickens recently they may recover some, or all of them, by applying at police headquarters in this city.

Material for the new station of the A. C. L. is being delivered, and the work of erecting what will no doubt be an exceedingly handsome building will soon commence.

Hon. G. M. Rose left Monday night for Jacksonville, Onslow county. Mr. Rose, who is counsel for Congressman-elect Jno. G. Shaw, whose seat is contested by Dr Cyrus Thompson, goes to Onslow on business connected with this contest.

Death of Rev. J. P. McPherson.

We are grieved to record the death of our old friend, Rev. J. P. McPherson, which occurred on Dec. 20th at his home near Jonesboro. An extended notice of this excellent man and preacher will appear next week.

We regret exceedingly that our good friends, McIver & Dalrymple, of Jonesboro, have been forced to make an assignment. This firm has been conducting business in Jonesboro for twenty-two years and has always had the confidence of every one who has had dealings with them. Their creditors need have no fear of the honesty and honorableness of this firm.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Bridges Swept Away.

McBryde's bridge over Little River, was swept away on last Saturday. The only way now to get to Harnett from this side of the Cape Fear River is by McNeill's bridge about five miles above McBryde's.

The Monroe bridge above Manchester, on Little River, was also carried away on Saturday. No doubt later reports will show many other bridges to have been similarly destroyed.

Mr. Robt. L. Williams, of Wilmington, who recently purchased Cottonade plantation arrived in this city yesterday, and will, as soon as everything is put in shape, make Cottonade his future home. He is going to stock it with the finest breeds of cattle, and as he is a young man of very liberal and practical views, we have no doubt but that he will meet with success. He is well known and very popular here, and is a welcome addition to Fayetteville society.

Important Meeting—Let all Well-wishers of Fayetteville Attend.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, to take necessary steps towards attracting capital and manufacturing to this place. Professional and business men, all good citizens who feel an interest in the welfare of the community, are earnestly requested to lend their presence and heartily join in this initial proceeding, which it is hoped may be followed by very advantageous results.

Obituary.

Died on the 10th inst., from the effect of a recent paralytic seizure, Mr. W. H. Atkinson, aged 41 years. The deceased was for many years a very expert salesman in the dry goods trade of this city—for a long time well known and highly esteemed in the large establishment of Mr. George Brandt, and, later, holding a similar responsible position with Mr. F. W. Thornton.

Mr. Atkinson was a man of unblemished character, a conscientious citizen, and a kind husband and father. He made his religion a part of his daily life, and of him his pastor—little given to superlative language—says, with deep feeling: "He was a *very* valued officer and member of the church." The deceased leaves a wife and four children.

The funeral services took place from the First Baptist Church on Sunday morning at 11 oclock, Rev. J. H. Edwards officiating.

Florida on Wheels.

The people turned out in large numbers to welcome it.—*Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

Steamers Wrecked at their Wharves.

The steamers Cape Fear and A. P. Hurt were left high and dry on the banks of the Cape Fear at Campellton Sunday morning by the receding waters of the great flood. This most unusual occurrence created a great sensation in this city and from sunrise to sunset the streets leading to the river were black with people, some walking, some on horseback, some in private and livery vehicles, (tun as during a Fair,) and many others on bicycles, all presenting a scene of the liveliest kind. The OBSERVER reporter was on the scene early and in an interview with the watchmen could learn nothing satisfactory, in fact they seemed disposed to give no explanation at all. Unusual precautions had been taken by the managers to prevent any such accident, and extra heavy and long hawsers had been attached to the bank so as to give the steamers plenty of play. Sunday morning found both boats aground, with the river 25 feet below and fast falling. The Cape Fear was lodged on a ridge and the weight of her machinery, etc., soon caused her to break in half and topple over. She is a complete wreck.

The Hurt was fortunately grounded square on the ridge and having an iron hull is very little, if any at all damaged.

The Cape Fear which is almost a total loss was valued at $7,500. She was owned by the Bladen Steamboat Company, composed of the following: A. H. Sloecomb, R. M. Nimocks, and Mrs. R. H. Tomlinson of this city and Dr. Armand J. DeRosset and the estates of C. S. and Major T. D Love, of Wilmington. The Cape Fear was built at Wilmington about 12 years ago under the supervision of Capt. T. J. Green, and has done good service on the Cape Fear ever since. She has been under the command of Capt. Irving Robeson for several years. The Hurt is on a bluff nearly fifty feet above low water and apparently intact. It is estimated that it will cost over a thousand dollars to float her. Experts say she will have to be placed in a cradle and a marine railway built to run her on—although we should think some simpler means could be devised. The Hurt, which is valued at $10,000, is owned by the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company, composed of the following: Capt. W. A. Robeson, Col. W. S. Cook and Mr. J. H. Currie, of this city, and Mr. Duncan McEachern, of Wilmington. She was built at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1861, and was considered then a very fine boat. Both boats were under the management of the Cape Fear River Transportation Company of which Col. W. S. Cook is manager, with headquarters in this city. The loss of the Cape Fear and grounding of the Hurt is certainly a great disaster, but the present management are full of pluck and Col. Cook is now in Wilmington trying to secure steamers to take their place.

Of the three large and well equipped river steamers which were plowing the waters of the Cape Fear less than six months ago, not one is afloat, the Murchison having been burned to the water's edge near Wilmington last summer.

The Great Freshet.

The greatest freshet in the memory of our people has been swelling the waters of the Cape Fear and inundating the low lands between here and the lower end of Bladen. The flood reached its highest about noon Saturday when careful measurement showed it to be 67 feet, two feet higher than the memorable Sherman freshet, which occurred just about this time 30 years ago. When the water rose to within two feet of the Clarendon Bridge, great fear was expressed for its safety and also for the safety of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway's bridge which is only a few hundred yards below, for if the Clarendon bridge had gone it would certainly have swept down the river and carried even this strong iron structure with it. It is said, but we do not think on authority, that it was proposed at one time to burn down the Clarendon bridge in order to save the railroad bridge, the railroad company to pay half the cost of rebuilding it. Another proposition was to chain the wooden bridge to the banks. One of these two things would certainly have been done, if the river had risen any higher, but luckily it remained at a standstill for several hours, after getting within two feet of the bridge, and then commenced to fall rapidly.

Cross Creek was a veritable river in itself. The water came within a few feet of backing over McNeill's dam on Green street. Newberry's Mill at Cool Spring was completely flooded with water, entering the second story windows. Mr. Newberry's house is on the side of the hil near the mill, and had to be vacated by the family. The water was up in Mr. William Hawley's front yard, and the house had to be approached by the rear. Grenameyer's Mill on the river bank was entirely submerged, nothing but the roof being visible. It is remarkable how little damage was done to property: one thousand dollars would probably cover all. The great "Sherman Freshet," one of the epochs in Fayetteville's history and by which the older inhabitants counted the flight of time, has been relegated to the past. It will now be the "Populist Freshet," and justly so-called, for it came suddenly and as quickly departed.

Florida on Wheels.

There is a beautiful picture of a beautiful car which was on exhibition in Chicago during the closing days of the world's fair, and is now making a tour of North Carolina. It represents Florida in general. It contains a complete and marvelous state exhibit and 140 French plate bevel glass mirrors, which produce a charming effect. The car is built of Florida wood; it cost $20,000; has traveled through 20 states and has been seen by more people than any other car on earth and besides all this it contains live alligators (secured by strong bars in a tank). The car and exhibit is in charge of General Wanton S. Webb, who was a commissioner to the world's fair. If it comes your way take a good look at it. Bear in mind that the alligators are chained.—*Chicago World.*

This wonderful car will exhibit in Fayetteville Friday and Saturday, January 25th and 26th, day and evening.

Sheriff McArtan, of Lillington, was in the city Monday.

A Most Pleasant Reception.

After a day of fast-driving clouds, with gusts of wind and rain, a bright full moon, sailing through shoals of clustering stars, guided groups of friends, on Friday evening last, to the reception of Misses Laura and Nan Kyle, at the handsome family residence on Haymount. The large drawing-room, arranged for eight duplicate whist tables, matched well the wholehearted greeting of the host and hostess, and an evening fraught with unalloyed pleasure was spent, its enjoyment emphasized by a refection of salad, turkey, cakes, sherbet, cream, Vienna coffee, etc. Following were the guests:

Miss May Broadfoot, Mr. W. G. Moore.
Miss Beck Haigh, Mr. W. F. Leak.
Miss Bert Watson, Mr. H. M. Pemberton.
Miss Maggie Pemberton, Mr. J. H. Myrover.
Miss Kate Underwood, Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr.
Miss Maggie McNeill, Mr. G. B. Underwood.
Miss Emily Kenan, Mr. A. W. Faulkner.
Miss Laura Banks, Mr. Marsden Haigh.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bidgood.
Mr. and Mrs. Ijams.
Miss Liza Williams, Mr. C. W. Bidgood.
Miss Nena Morrow, Mr. J. A. Huske.
Miss Mamie Morrow, Mr. H. Lutterloh.
Miss Maggie O'Hanlon, Mr. Perrin.
Miss Nellie Haigh, Dr. H. W. Lilly.
Miss Mamie Haigh, Mr. L. B. Hale.

A Trip on the Vigilant.

Messrs. W. S. Cook, D. H. Ray, G. A. Overbaugh, B. R. Taylor and Capt. W. A. Robeson returned Sunday night from Florida, where they have been christening their new boat, the Vigilant.

The Vigilant is the fastest boat plying the St. John's River, Fla. It made better time than the Sylvester from Jacksonville to Palatka. TheJacksonville Times-Union of Saturday the 12th says:

Yesterday the steamer Vigilant came up the river from Savannah, where she has been in service since her construction at Newburg, N. Y., last August.

The Vigilant is a thing of beauty, and her symmetrical lines would gladden the heart of any sailor who ever walked a deck. She measures in length 135 feet over all, and is of 26 foot beam. Her hull and deck frame are constructed entirely of steel, thus insuring the utmost safety obtainable. She is provided with two compound surface condensing engines 10x20 1-2x12 inches each, and two Roberts boilers. She is a twinscrew steamer, and probably the fastest craft that has ever been on the St. John's river. She is licensed to carry 600 passengers, with ample capacity for 700. Her run since her construction has been between Savannah, Darien and Brunswick. She is fitted throughout in hardwood, oil finish, and embodies one of the most perfect pieces of steamboat architecture ever seen in these waters.

She will be placed on the St. Johns river, between Palatka, Enterprise and Sanford, and will make a day run between the first and last points.

The Vigilant was accompanied on her way down by Maj. W. S. Cook, Capt. D. H. Ray, Messrs. George A. Overbaugh, B. R. Taylor,, Captains W. T. Gibson, A. S. Robeson, and J. H. Howard, all old steamboat men and stockholders of the Vigilant Steamboat Company, who own this and many other boats in southern waters.

The Vigilant is a model steamer, as is easily evidenced by the fact that her average speed from Savannah to Jacksonville was fourteen miles per hour, although she came the entire distance through the inside passageways. Her first trip on the St. Johns will be on Sunday afternoon, when she will carry an excursion party to Mayport and Ft. George.

HAIL TO THE FAD!

BY A HALTING PEGASUS.

(Dedicated to the Married Folks' Whist Club.)

Absorbing, fascinating Whist!
Come, muse of mine, inspire my strain
To tell in liquid numbers, if you list,
The crowds that throng in pleasure's train,
To clutch her spangled skirts swift rushing by:
Terpsichore, of twinkling feet and unbound tress,
Thou hast thy devotees—those who sigh
Thy glowing charms in swimming waltz to press,
And "trip it on the light fantastic toe"—
Or ten: Dick Swiveller says it should be so.

Thespis, with buskin laced and gleaming sword
Of paper, with a shield of tin,
Thick are thy votaries as thou strutst the board,
The while the fiddles make a horrid din.

Yoick! yoick! stole away!
Hark to the huntsman's ringing horn;
Lo! the swift fox, a patch of gray,
Scents his death in the breath of morn.

Ubi sunt o pocula, comrades, fill the flowing bowl;
Rixe, pax et oscula, love is all, is all my sweet;
Carpe diem, oh! my soul;
Soft! at her lattice my love I greet.

Here about the board of baize,
"'hips" in tempting order laid,
Push and bustle in a maze,
White-capped matron, blushing maid,
Swain who's left his billiard cue,
"Lean and slippered pantaloon,"
Old age crowned with hoar and rue,
"Kids" once wont to "bay the moon."

Hail, thou wizard of the deck,
Juggler of the Fifty-two,
Here we "tumble" at thy beck;
See, we leave all things for you.
Strut, ye actors on the stage,
Sandy, rosin up your bow,
Here's to us a fairer page
Than reveler, lover, sport can know.

And our jabber—what a babel!
"Pard, the hand points now at you."
"Gain of one! Oh, what a fable!
You've not gained—you've lost the two."
"If the eight or nine I throw,
Don't lead it back, I'd have you know."
"That's my discard, partner; pray
Why d'you make so vile a play?"

And so where'er we clasp the hand
In friendship, or do congregate
In small quartette or larger band,
The cry goes up: "Let's duplicate."

People and their Movements.

Mr. Geo. Holderness, of Tarboro, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. Walker Hanks, of the Standard Oil Company, is in the city.

Miss D. N. Ohver, of Rowland, was in the city the past week.

Mr. Starr Dye and wife, of Baltimore, were in the city last week.

Mr. W. M. Reindollar, a well known and popular commercial traveler, is in the city.

Mr. Stebbins Prior is travelling salesman for the Fayetteville Wooden Ware Company.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, was in the city this week attending the great land sale.

Mr. Crews, the genial representative of the Wilmington Messenger, spent a few days in the city this week.

Capt. Irving Robeson, commander of the late Cape Fear, left for his home, Elizabethtown, yesterday evening.

Mr. Kyle Gibbony, of Wytheville, Va., is in the city. He has come here in connection with the affairs of the Kyle estate.

Mr. G. K. Grantham, one of Dunn's most progressive young men, and editor of the "Times" of that place, spent Monday in the city.

Miss Margaret Hinsdale, of Raleigh, who has been adding so much to the attractions of the many recent social events, has returned home.

Messrs. Best, Gilbert, Shelton and Weisiger, a quartette of very clever young commercial travelers, spent Sunday at the Hotel LaFayette.

Messrs. Lee Holmes, R. L. Williams, Ed. Daniels and Brooke French were among the arrivals on the C. F. & Y. V. from Wilmington yesterday.

Mr. J. R. Boyd, Manager of the Postal Cable Telegraph office, leaves to-morrow to spend a few days with his parents in Concord, N. C. Mr. D. S. McRae will have charge during his absence, and will, without doubt, give satisfaction.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan'y 15.

One week ago to-day at noon the gavel fell in both branches of the legislature. The members went forward with their certificates, and were sworn in. The Senators who held the certificates of election from the 9th District, were democrats, Messrs. Smith and Aycock, but they were not present. The republican candidates, Messrs. Grant and Patterson, went forward, but they were not sworn in, until some time later, when it was ascertained that the other gentlemen would not claim the contested seats. After the members of the General Assembly were sworn in the different officers were elected. The caucus had chosen Mr. Walser, of Lexington, as the candidate for Speaker, and his opponent, Mr. Lusk, of Asheville, nominated him, and he was elected Speaker of the House. Mr. Ray, of Macon, was the democratic nominee. Walser's success was a great surprise to the public. Walser had announced that he would not accept the nomination from the hands of a joint caucus. His people were for a separate caucus, while Lusk wanted a joint caucus—a joint caucus was held Tuesday night, and Lusk's friends failed to show up, and Walser walked in. The nomination was not refused even though it did come from a joint caucus. Major Grant, of Wayne, who, though he had not a certificate, and did not know whether he would get his seat as Senator, was allowed in the republican caucus, and although it was a House caucus, many Senators sailed in and bossed things.

The prerogative of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, of naming their own committees, has been rudely taken away from them. President Doughton, who is a staunch democrat, could not help himself as he was in the power of the enemy, so it is no such humiliation to him as it is to Speaker Walser who is thus treated by his own friends and allies. It was the price Butler required him to pay for the Speakership. He is allowed to hold the gavel, but dares not let it fall until the string is pulled from behind, which is in the hands of Butler. In the Senate the five democrats made a strong fight against this power of appointing committees being taken out of the president's hands, but of course they were powerless; a committee of three, one from each party, was appointed to name the committees. The president was then informed he could announce the committees, but they got hold of a man and not a puppet, as they found out when he refused to announce the committees unless he was allowed to name them also. The vote against this imposition in the Senate was 5 to 40.

The friends of Pritchard say that Lusk had to be sacrificed, as both the Senator and the Speaker could not be elected from the same district. Butler wanted to carry some favor with the straight-out republicans, whom Walser represented. When Dr. Mott withdrew from the Senatorial contest on Friday night it was entirely in Pritchard's favor. It was then thought that things would be simplified, but such was not the case. Pritchard stood against the field, and Walser had figured so much in the anti-Pritchard fight that it was whispered he might become a Senatorial aspirant himself. When Dr. Mott withdrew Brower popped up, but never had any following.

Boyd, of Guilford, is the only one who said he wanted the long term. It was generally conceded, without doubt, that Marion Butler would be given that. It was considered by him as his peculiar. Ewart made a quiet but a strong fight. He says there should be fusion only on State questions, on no others. In the end he supported Pritchard.

There are only four negroes in the legislature and they are in the House.

Butler's paper, the Caucasian, it is said, will only have a daily edition during the session of the legislature. It will then be only a weekly. It announced itself as "Populist to the core," editorially.

After the two branches of the General Assembly were organized bills quickly began to be introduced. Among the first in the House was Mr. French's, to repeal the present election law; Mr. Ewart, to repeal county government; Mr. Winborne, to make 6 per cent legal interest. Mr. Ewart's bill on county government was ordered to be published. A bill to make the public school tax 22 instead of 16 cents is also before House.

In the Senate, H. E. King, of Onslow, was elected chief clerk; Spencer Blackburn, reading clerk. For door keepers, Halliburton and Matheson. In the House was elected, Satterfield, of Person, for chief clerk; John A. Chapin, for reading clerk; J. McDuffie, E. D. Standford and J. R. Hancock, assistant clerks; Henser, of Lenoir, engrossing clerk; Moye, of Pitt, doorkeeper, and Middleton, (colored) assistant door-keeper. The election of this negro over a poor crippled Confederate soldier, has been very justly, severely criticised.

On Thursday the Governor's message was sent to the legislature, and two hours of the morning session was taken up in its reading. It is considered a very able document.

The new charter of the State Farmers' Alliance was repealed, and the old charter, which was amended by the last legislature, has been restored. The democrats all voted for this.

The vacancy on the Railway Commission is a much sought-after plum. Some think it will go to the Populists, while others say if Butler gets the long term, and does not give up the Rail Road commissioner's place to some republican, there will be a row. Otho Wilson wants this position, or if it is not thought best for him to have it, wants to be made the superintendent of the penitentiary.

In the Senate a bill to repeal the act of the legislature of 1893 in regard to public printing was passed, and sent to the House. The last Legislature did away with a public printer, and ordered the giving out of the work of printing and binding by contract. The bill was made a special order in the House Monday at 12 o'clock. There was a long discussion on the bill. The democrats offered several amendments, but the fusionists by a vote of 67 to 43, voted these down, and the bill passed both second and third reading. The democrats put the fusionists on record in neat style.

In the Senate on Friday Senator Francks introduced a bill to make fire insurance companies pay the full value of policies; also a bill in regard to contracts and evidences of debt, and a bill to amend the State election law.

The Senator from Alexander, offered a resolution asking for information of the State Treasurer in regard to the cost to the State for lands, buildings, etc., for the State University; State Normal and Industrial School; Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Normal and Industrial School for the colored race. This was referred. In the House, to protect Carteret county fishermen against monopolies; to repeal New Hanover county's stock law, and for the relief of the Superior Court Clerk of that county. To allow convicts in Bertie to be sent to the county farm instead of to jail. To change the time of holding Craven and Bertie courts.

The Populist caucus of the House and Senate was held Saturday at 3 o'clock. Some thought Butler would be nominated for the Senatorship, but the nomination of an enrolling clerk was all that was done. The Republican caucus Saturday night gave promise of a big fight over the short term senatorial nomination. There was nothing done except a general row, when the caucus adjourned to be held last night. This Saturday night caucus business was undoubtedly a "draw." Both Pritchard and Holton expressed themselves, strange to say, as well pleased with the result of it. There are 59 votes in this republican caucus and Pritchard yesterday said he undoubtedly had 33 of them. He was a good guesser, for he had them sure.

There has been very little betting on this senatorial question. With six aspirants, each one of them claiming a victory without question, it was too risky a business to bet.

The caucus of Saturday night was rushed through with great haste. According to all precedents the caucus should not have been held until Thursday of this week.

When the caucus was held last night four men were nominated, these being Pritchard, Holton, Ewart and Brower. It was soon seen that Pritchard had things his own way. The Holton people wanted to delay the caucus. There are six republicans, who it seems are to be seated, onsting democrats, and the votes of nearly all these were pledged to Holton, so the latter stated. It was his game to delay things. Ewart had another move on the board after the attempt at delay had failed, this being to bring up the question of whether the republicans should not make the nomination for the long and not the short term. So a resolution was introduced to raise a committee to meet with a populist committee as to this matter. This resolution was voted down. Then the jig was up and Ewart, who had been fighting Pritchard, was one of the twenty men who made speeches seconding his nomination. It was nearly midnight when Pritchard was chosen. Walser, his opponent, made the motion to nominate him by a rising vote. Every man in the caucus rose save Lineback of Forsyth. Pritchard made a speech thanking the republican party for the honor done. Then Walser made a little talk. The great fight of ten days, the most remarkable senatorial contest ever known in the State, has ended. Your correspondent felt all the while that Pritchard would win. Last night the handwriting on the wall was clear, for in the early evening Jim Boyd, Dockery and Russell dropped out, all in Pritchard's favor. Pritchard tells me he did not want the long term. He will two years hence be a candidate for it. His victory utterly routes the anti-continuance of fusion republicans, and so in 1896 there will be fusion. Pritchard was Butler's favorite, that is no secret at all. The Butler influence was for Pritchard all the while; openly for three days past. Holton says there was an agreement between Butler and Pritchard for the division of the senatorships.

However much the fusionists may quarrel among themselves, they are a unit in their opposition to the democrats. They will force through early in the session the repeal of the election law. They want a one box and one ballot system and no returning boards. They also will quite early repeal the county government law. There will be a pressure for a new liquor law. The enemies of the University are constantly working among the members.

In the question as to the cutting down of the appropriation to the State University there will be a big fight. Butler will oppose any measure that tends to cripple the University. He will use his power to protect it, but the question arises can he control the populist vote. Many of them were elected on the open opposition to "State aid." Walser it is said will be found leaning heavily to the Baptists.

In the Senate on Saturday Senator Rice moved to go into an election of President *pro tem.* Senator Adams said it was unconstitutional to take such action while the President was in the chair. This motion was tabled by a vote of 37 to 6.

The action of the fusionists in the Senate yesterday in voting against a resolution for the repeal of State tax on banks was a strange thing. But this is a strange legislature.

[Butler and Pritchard were on Tuesday night nominated unanimously by the joint caucus for the long and short term Senatorships, respectively.]

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him certainly wont do him any harm. Wrong; it will do great harm. It allows the disease to progress instead of stopping it, and this is most dangerous because the disease will soon be beyond cure. This is the best reason why you should be sure to get the right medicine. Don't risk your health in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., with the Red Z on every package, this was the medicine fathers, and they lived long. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true. The people who buy them heap up their miseries. Beware!

Mrs. MORROW'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
SPRING TERM BEGINS ON JANUARY 21st.
Preparatory and Higher English; Languages, Physical Culture, Music and Art; Mason's "Touch and Technic," for Piano a specialty. Terms moderate. For circulars address
MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Haymount,
1--17--95 2t Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

ROSE & LEAK'S
Clearing Sale
CONTINUED.
Since January 1st, 1895,

(when this attractive sale of new and desirable goods began) the weather has been most unfavorable; and large numbers have been prevented (by the intense cold, heavy snows and floods) from coming to town. This advertisement is to say that the

COST SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED

Until Further Notice,

SO THAT EVERY ONE CAN GET THE BENEFIT OF THE

BARGAINS

AS THEY ARE GOING.

OF COURSE AS THIS IS A

Real Cost Sale

IT MUST COME TO AN END BEFORE VERY LONG, AS NO

MERCHANT

CAN SELL GOODS AT A LOSS OF HIS LEGITIMATE PROFITS

CONTINUALLY

AND REMAIN IN BUSINESS.

AVAIL YOURSELVES OF THESE

LOW PRICES

WHILE THEY ARE PREVAILING.

AMONG ROSE & LEAK'S
MANY BARGAINS ARE A
Lot of 125 Pairs
Lilly, Bracket's Shoes
AT $2.50.
FORMERLY SOLD AT $4.75

ROSE & LEAK
MEAN BUSINESS; AND ARE DETERMINED
NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

THE PUBLIC WILL UNDERSTAND THAT PRICES HAVE BEEN

Reduced to Cost
AND UNDERCOST,
On Every Article:
Shoes, Dry Goods, Trunks, Carpets,
—IN FACT THAT—
Rose & Leak's
ENTIRE STOCK IS
ON THE MARKET
AT MOST UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

GIVE THEM A CALL!

RESPECTFULLY,
Rose & Leak.
January 3, 1895.

HAVING BOUGHT THE STOCK OF
Groceries, General Merchandise, &c.
FROM MR. C. M. WATSON & CO., S. W. JAMB MARKET SQUARE,
—I propose conducting a first-class—
Grocery, Confectionery
—AND—
Fruit Store
at the old stand, and cordially invite every body to give me a call.

I will add to the stock daily such Goods as are necessary to make a complete line. On hand and to arrive: Bacon, Flour, Lard, Hams, S. C. Shoulders, Breakfast Strips, Sugar Cured Beef, Mackerel, &c.; Sugar, Coffee, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Virginia Meal, Rice, Hominy, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at prices to suit the times.

Careful and polite attention given all customers.

I am respectfully,
C. W. ELLIOTT.

Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore,
Has Never Contested, Compromised or Delayed a Claim.

Assets, $1,700,000.00
Surplus as to Policy Holders, $340.000.00
WM. H. BLACKFORD, President.

DIRECTORS:
Hamilton Easter, Wm. H. Perkins, Christian Devries, C. Morton Stewart, Douglas H. Thomas, John Gill, Wm. H. Blackford, James Patten, George C. Jenkins.

Call on or address
JNO. B. TILLINGHAST, General Agent,
1--17--95 2m Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR SALE!
My "Home Place" in Fayetteville.

A comfortable Six Room Dwelling, three fireplaces, two acres of land, all under good fence and well located, on Robinson street.

Also a comfortable Residence on the Hill, near the Arsenal Grounds, 4 Room House, 4 fireplaces, kitchen and outhouses, 3¼ acres of land. Will sell cheap or exchange for a small improved farm in the county.

Titles perfect; see Records of 1893.

For a bargain address or call on
A. R. CARVER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1895—tf

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones
to select from. My workmanship stands
SECOND TO NONE
in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG.
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

At King Brothers
YOU WILL FIND
"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds
Only 1 Cent a Paper.

The many who bought seed of us last season saved **MONEY** and were well pleased with result from seed. Those who buy of us this season will save *more money*, and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed*.

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF
—Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,—
and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail.

Yours truly,
KING BROTHERS,
Next Door to Post Office.
Druggists and Seedmen,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Government Sale.

By virtue of certain distraint warrants issued by F. M. Simmons, Collector of 4th District of N. C., I have this 12th day of January, 1895, levied on 8 barrels of Corn Whisky, Copper Still, Worm, Cap and Pipe, the property of E. D. Kelley, for Taxes and Assessments, and will sell said property at public auction, at Buffalo Depot in Quewhiffle Township, Cumberland County, on Saturday, the 2nd day of February, 1895, at 12 M.

W. C. TROY, Deputy Collector,
1-17-95 for F. M. Simmons, Collector.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }
In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

J. L. Andrews, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Plummer dec'd,
against
Cora E. Buckingham, W. J. Buckingham, Alice Andrews, J. L. Andrews, Jr., Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, heirs-at-law.

NOTICE.

The defendants, Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, above-named, will take notice that a proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, by J. L. Andrews, Jr., administrator of the estate of Bernard Plummer, dec'd, by petition filed in said office, asking for an order to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate, to make assets to pay debts due by said estate.

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of said Superior Court on or before the 28th day of February, 1895, at his office in the Court House in said county, and answer or demur to the said petition, now on file in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

This January 16th, 1895.
CYRUS MURPHY,
1-17-95 6w Clerk Superior Court.

Government Sale.

By virtue of certain distraint warrants issued by F. M. Simmons, Collector of 4th District of N. C., I have this 14th of January, 1895, levied on 22 packages of Whisky, the property of W. A. Allred, for Taxes and Assessments, and will sell said spirits at Manly, N. C., on Friday, February 1st, 1895, at 12 M., sale at public auction.

W. C. TROY, Deputy Collector,
1--17--95 for F. M. Simmons, Collector.

NOTICE.

Having severed my connection with the LaFayette Military Academy, I am better prepared to take students in

LANGUAGES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, AND MUSIC, PIANO, VIOLIN, MUSICAL HARMONY AND THEORY A SPECIALTY

Highest references given.
For terms and particulars apply to
GEO. F. MARKGRAFF,
1--10--95 4t Fayetteville, N. C.

LIME.

We do not keep our Lime on hand long at a time. We have a fresh car load every four weeks. Four barrels of our lime will go as far as five of ordinary lime. We have hundreds of testimonials in its favor.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

The Royal Dresden Band of Eight
—WILL ARRIVE ON—
Thursday, the 13th inst.

Holiday Goods Arriving EVERY DAY.

Great Reduction in Price of Watches.

American Watches in solid nickel silver cases $3 25—gentlemen's size.
In Gold filled cases $10.00 up.
Ladies' Watches in Gold filled hunting cases $11.00 up.
Solid Gold $16.00 up.
The latest production of the American Waltham Watch Company the

VANGUARD

Gold patent Regulator, 17 Ruby Jewels, adjusted to temperature, Isochronism and position, $33 00.
Gent's Stem Wind Swiss Watches, nickel case, $2 50.
Marble Clocks $7.50.
Dresden Clocks $2 00 up.
Come and see the Dresden Lace Goods.
A large line of Sterling Silver novelties at moderate prices.
Congo Canes mounted and unmounted.
CZARINA in Gold, Silver and Rolled Gold.
Beautiful line of LEATHER GOODS Mounted and Unmounted.
Gentlemen's FULL DRESS CARD CASES, "latest fad."
Our stock of **HOLIDAY GOODS**, and articles suitable for wedding gifts is the most complete in our line ever brought to this market.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.

NOTICE.

We have this day sold our entire Stock of Groceries to Mr. C. W. Elliott, who will continue the business at the old stand. Thanking the public for its liberal patronage and bespeaking a continuance of the same for the new firm, we are,
Respectfully,
C. M. WATSON & CO.

Having this day purchased the business of the firm of C. M. Watson & Co., I would be glad to serve the public at the old stand—where every effort will be exerted to please. I have secured the services of Mr. A. H. Watson, who was with the old firm.
Respectfully,
1--10--95 C. W. ELLIOTT.

NOTICE.

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.
1--10--95 tf

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Mills, will be held at their office, in Cumberland, N. C., Tuesday, January 29th, 1895.
W. K. PARKER,
Sec'y, Treas'r and Gen'l Mg'r.
Cumberland, N. C., Dec. 20, 1894—4t

Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.
Saratoga Chips.
Cranberries.
HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR, FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.
THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED
—WITH—
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.
R. M. PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

An Entire Saw Mill, Engine, Boiler, &c., FOR SALE.

I have for sale an entire and complete
SAW MILL OUTFIT.
A 35 H. P. Steel Boiler; 25 H. P. Engine (Erie City make); 50 inch saw, inserted tooth; No. 1 Saw Mill, will cut 10,000 feet weather boards per day; one lathe machine, capacity 30,000 per day.
This machinery is about as good as new, and is for sale cheap, or I will take a partner who can put in a few hundred dollars cash or land and cash. Apply at once to
T. B. NEWBERRY, Fayetteville, N. C., or to H. L. COOK, Attorney. 1-10--95 2t

School Books
—AND—
School Supplies.
Blank Books
—AND—
Office Stationery.
—AT—
Moore's New Book and Music Store.

J. J. MAINOR,
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Fine Beef and Sausage
PREPARED DAILY AND FOR SALE IN THE COMMODIOUS STORE OPPOSITE THE OVERBAUGH HOUSE ON GREEN STREET.

I want to merit a generous share of the public patronage by giving satisfaction.
Respectfully,
J. J. MAINOR.

Scrofula

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Cured

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
ATLANTA, GA.

LOW TARIFF PRICES
—ON—
FURNITURE.

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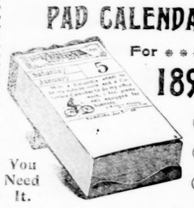

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The best calculations that can now be made indicate that there will be 9 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 26 Populists in the Senate. In the House it is more difficult to tell exactly the comparative strength of the Populists and Republicans. It is very hard to ascertain the names of the Fusion candidates who have been elected in some of the counties, and even when this is done, their politics is, in many instances, an unknown quantity. At present, however, it seems that there will be in the House, 46 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 33 Populists and 1 Prohibitionist.

The two branches of the Legislature are about as follows:

STATE SENATE.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E T Snipes, r; Theopilus White, p.

Second District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.

Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C W Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr I E Green, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe, (1); Dr W P Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A A Forbes, p.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J C Bellamy, p. Rev J T B Hoover, p.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J M Mewborne, p; E L Franks, p.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F B Rice, r.

Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C A Cook, r.

Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev H W Norris, p.

Thirteenth District—Johnson, (1); E S Abell, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett, Bladen, (2); John E Fowler, p.

Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Alfred Rowland, d; N M Culbreth, d.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.

Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (1); Dr A J Dalby, p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham, (2); Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.

Nineteenth District—Chatham, (1); A W Wicker, p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W R Lindsay, p.

Twenty first District—Guilford, (1); O A Starbuck, r.

Twenty-second District—Randolph, Moore, (1); W J Adams, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, (2); E Hurley, p; O M Sanders, p.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus, Stanly, (1); William Moody, p.

Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg, (1); W C Dowd, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Roman, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J F Weetmoreland, p.; S W Wall, p.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A C Sharpe, r.; B R Brown, r.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S E Marshall, r.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A Y Sigmon, r.; Wm E White, r.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W H Farthing, r.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, (2); Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, r.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, (2); J B Fortune, r.; J Y Hamrick, p.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, (2); Chas. Henderson, d.; J M Moody, r.

Thirty-fourth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, (1); R L Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth District—Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, (1); R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, J W McCauley, r.
Alexander, William C Linney, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Anson, L D Robinson, r.
Ashe, Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, pro.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, p.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Caldwell, Nelson, d.
Camden.
Carteret, E L Duncan, p.
Caswell, Calvin J Smith, (col.) r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, p.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, M M Harrelson, d.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Duplin, Keathley, p.
Durham, Vickers, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, Jr., d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spease, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, King, d.
Granville, S J H Mayes, (col.) r; A A Lyon, d.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: Branch Chilcutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: Grizzard, d; House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: Benj B Winborne, d.
Hyde: ——
Iredell: Stikeleather, p; Morrow, r.
Jackson: Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus A Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: Council G Wooten, p.
Lincolnton: J F Reinhardt, d.
Macon: J F Ray, d.
Madison: ——
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: Dr J T Kell, d; J D McCall, d; John G Andrews, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: ——
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: Capt R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pender: Alfred C Ward, d.
Perquimans: John R Darden, r.
Pasquotank: William G Pool, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: Yates, p; McLean, p.
Robeson: D D Carlisle, J F Payne, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: C H Johnson, p; Robt M Crumpler, p.
Stanly: J T Smith, d.
Stokes: R J Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: J S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: Moses M Peace, (col) r.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Wake: Jas H Young, (col) r; J J Bagwell, p; A L Davis, r.
Washington: John H Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Munroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.
Yancey: J W Higgins, d.

Republicans 47.
Populists 62.

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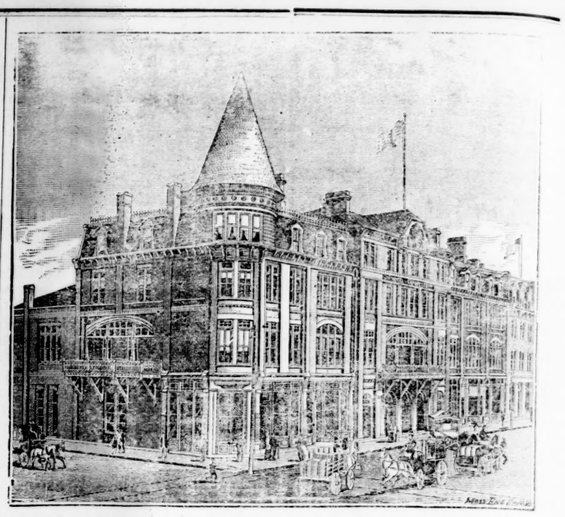

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